

into the body of the other so close to the claspers that I thought at first they were merely hung together by the claspers, but a fairly strong pull failed to separate them. A drop of body fluid, nearly the size of a green pea was oozing from the body of the insect pierced, lending weight to the idea that the claspers had actually penetrated the body. I did not, unfortunately, examine them under a glass to be sure of this, but I am certain that a strong pull did not separate them. I placed a pair outside in a bush, and found them still so joined together hours later. I then put a pair in a killing jar and in their struggles they came apart. This pair I sent to Mr. Gerhard of the Field Museum to ask him to verify the fact they were both males. He verified this and remarked on the drop of (then) hardened fluid, on the abdomen of one of them. I gave Mr. Gerhard a full report on this incident. None of the males, up to this point, had been allowed to get into the box with the females.

My own theory, a matter of conjecture only, is that the unusual crowd of males all endeavoring for hours to reach the two females, created such a strong sensual atmosphere that these pairs of males sought to mate with each other. Nothing else can account for it unless it be their manner of mortal combat (use of the claspers) of which I have never read. Mr. Gerhard believes the male claspers sufficiently chitinized to pierce the abdomen of another male. I have been told there is no record of such an incident, and in previous years I have never seen it either, but I have also never seen over 130 males trying to reach one pair of females at the same time.

The above occurred in the back yard of my home, which, while in the city limits of Chicago, is still within a mile of the western boundary.

New Records from Bait Traps. (Dipt., Coleop., Corrodentia).¹

By S. W. FROST, The Pennsylvania State College.

Since the publication of my paper "A Summary of Insects Attracted to Liquid Baits,"² determinations have been made of a number of additional species. Mr. Maurice T. James, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, identified twelve species of Stratiomyidae taken from baits in the vicinity of Arendtsville, Pennsylvania, during 1928. The habits of the Stratio-

¹ Authorized for publication on October 6, 1936, as paper No. 741 in the Journal Series of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

² ENT. NEWS XLVII: 64-68, 89-92, 1936.

myidae are not too well known and hence notes on these species seem worth while. They are found on plants and apparently do considerable feeding on nectar and drops of liquid on foliage. It is not strange that they were taken in considerable numbers in baits. The baits consisted chiefly of various brands of refiner's syrup diluted with twenty parts of water. Nine of the 18 genera mentioned in the "List of Insects of New York State" were taken. The species are: *Allognosta fuscitarsis* Say, June 26, July 3, 24; *Actina viridis* Say, June 26, Oct. 8; *Geosargus cupararius* Linn., June 26, Oct. 8; *Microchrysa flavicornis* Meig. June 24, Oct. 1; *Stratiomyia norma* Wied., July 7, Sept. 11; *S. mcigenii* Wied., July 7, 24, Aug. 21; *S. quarternaria* Loew, Aug. 14; *Odontomyia interrupta* Oliv., May 7, 14; *O. virgo* Wied., July 7; *O. borealis* James, July 10; *Emparyphus tetraspilus* Loew, June 26, July 3; and *Oxyccra picta* V. d. W., June 26.

There are a few records of Trupaneidae. *Rhagoletis cingulata* Loew, was taken during June from traps hung close to cherry trees. Another species, *Procecidochares atra* Loew, was taken on September 27.

Mr. J. N. Knull, Ohio State University, made the following determinations of Cerambycidae which are additions to the species listed previously; *Centrodera picta* Hald., May 13; *Anoplodera nitens* Forst., June 29; *Strangalia luteicornis* Fab., June 29, July 7; *Xylotrechus colonus* Fab., May 1, 18; *Clytoleptus albofasciatus* Lap., May 18; *Lciopus fuscicularis* Harris; and *Typocerus velutina* Oliv., July 7.

Two psocids, identified by Dr. P. J. Chapman, were taken in baits; *Psocus petiolatus* Banks, Oct. 14, and *Polypsocus corruptus* Hagen, Oct. 4.

The unusual *Oncodes incultus* O. S. (Cyrtidae) which is parasitic on spiders, was taken in traps that were hung on a hickory tree some distance from the orchards.

Stylogaster biannulata Say, is the only representative of the Conopidae taken in baits.

OWING to non-receipt of corrected proof from several authors in time for inclusion in the July NEWS, we have been obliged to depart from our usual policy and to extend one continued article beyond our customary limit.—EDITOR.